

DRINKING WATER BOARD
PACKET

JANUARY 12, 2007

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

AGENDA
FOR THE
DRINKING WATER BOARD
MEETING
OF
JANUARY 12, 2007



State of Utah

Department of
Environmental Quality

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER
Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Acting Director

Drinking Water Board
Anne Erickson, *Chair*
Myron Bateman, *Vice-Chair*
Ken Bassett
Daniel Fleming
Jay Franson, P.E.
Helen Graber, Ph.D.
Paul Hansen, P.E.
Laurie McNeill, Ph.D.
Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Petra Rust
Ron Thompson
Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Executive Secretary

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

**DRINKING WATER BOARD
MEETING**

January 12, 2007
1:00 p.m.

Place: 168 North 1950 West, Room 101
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
Ken Bousfield's Cell Phone #: (801) 674-2557

1. Call to Order – Chairman Erickson
2. Roll Call – Ken Bousfield
3. Introductions – Chairman Erickson
4. Approval of Minutes – December 8, 2006
and
November 17, 2006
5. SRF/Conservation Committee Report – Vice Chairman Myron Bateman
 - 1) Status Report – Ken Wilde
 - 2) State SRF Applications
 - a) Wellington City – Julie Cobleigh
 - b) Austin Special Service District – Mike Grange
 - 3) Federal SRF Applications
 - a) Centerfield City – Bob Hart
6. Approval of the Mountain View Community Park, LLC Findings and Order Regarding Notice of Collection of Stipulated Penalties – Ken Bousfield
7. Approval of a New Operator Certification Commission Member – Ken Bousfield
8. Status Report: Rules and Legislative Activities – Ken Wilde

9. Chairman's Report – Chairman Erickson
10. DEQ Executive Directors Report – Dianne Nielson
11. Directors Report
 - a) Top Twenty-Five (25) Drinking Water Systems List (handout)
 - b) Board Member Renewals (in the packet)
 - c) Five (5) Year Review of Rules
 - d) DEQ Document Management Contractor
 - e) Arsenic Exemption Status Report (in the packet)
 - f) Rural Water Conference Annual Conference
Registration for Conference and Motel Information (in the packet)
12. News Articles
13. Letters
14. Next Board Meeting
 - Date: March 2, 2007
 - Board Meeting Place: Dixie Convention Center, Entrada Room
1835 Convention Center Drive
St. George, Utah 84770
 - Time: 1:30 p.m.
15. Other
16. Adjourn

In compliance with the American Disabilities Act, individuals with special needs (including auxiliary communicative aids and services) should contact Charlene Lamph, Office of Human Resources at (801) 536-4413, TDD (801) 536-4424, at least five working days prior to the scheduled meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 12

NEWS ARTICLES



New water fees anger property owners

Mountain Regional budget up nearly 10 percent in 2007

Patrick Parkinson, Of the Record staff

Legal costs for the district could spike next year as some property owners continue to reel at the rates charged by Summit County's Mountain Regional Water Special Service District.

With a split decision, the Summit County Commission voted 2-1 to approve a 2007 budget that shows the county isn't able to fairly compete for water customers in the Snyderville Basin, the district's critics say.

Summit County Commissioner Bob Richer said he voted against the budget partly because residents criticized a plethora of new fees Mountain Regional officials proposed.

"What Mountain Regional needs today to focus on is how do they bring the rates for water more in line with the competitive environment," Park City developer Jon-Eric Greene said.

The county would charge too much to serve water to a subdivision he plans to build on 55 acres near Silver Springs, Greene said, adding, "They can't be competitive as a water company."

Richer insists Mountain Regional's rates, which might be some of the highest in the nation, are necessary to service debt incurred several years ago to form the district.

"It's just like saying you've got to pay the mortgage on your house," he said.

Mountain Regional's new budget also establishes a \$4,700 buy-out fee for property owners within the district who sign up with other water providers, which an attorney for the private Summit Water Distribution Company criticized.

"We believe that this fee is not authorized. We see it as a serious anti-competitive matter," said attorney Michael Petrogeorge, who added that Summit Water has "serious concerns about the legality of these fees."

Countering, deputy county attorney Renee Spooner said, "We're not saying you have to go with Mountain Regional."

"We're very comfortable on our legal position," she said, insisting that state law prevents people from de-annexing from special service districts that have outstanding debt.

Meanwhile, someone panned Mountain Regional's new monthly fee of \$8.35 to flush private fire hydrants at homes. Officials expect to inspect hydrants annually to maintain water quality and ensure there is adequate flow to fight fires.

"All of us in The Colony paid a very substantial fee when we connected to Mountain Regional," said Max Mendel, who is president of the homeowners association at The Colony, where many private fire hydrants are installed.

The fee "appears to be largely a Colony tax" for which Mountain Regional has overcharged, he said.

"It is not a highly skilled activity," Mendel said.

With lawsuits pending against Mountain Regional, legal fees for the district in 2007 are budgeted to jump to \$269,300.

Still, rates shouldn't climb as standby fees paid to Mountain Regional by lot owners who haven't yet connected to the system drop from \$33.50 to \$31.25.

The district's budget in 2007 jumped nearly 10 percent to \$4.7 million.

Officials say water production costs accounted for a significant share of the hike because of increasing utility costs and higher prices

http://www.parkrecord.com/todaysheadlines/ci_4937653



INTERMOUNTAIN
MORTGAGE COM



to lease water.

 [Print Friendly View](#)  [Email Article](#)  [Return to Top](#)

[Privacy Policy](#) | [MNG Corporate Site Map](#)

Close Window

Send To Printer

Weather review

Snowpack good, but '06 keeps up warming trend**Rising temperatures have brought increased drought and wildfire to the West, researchers say**

By Joe Baird
The Salt Lake Tribune
Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated:12/31/2006 04:51:37 AM MST

The final numbers aren't in yet. But if you're wondering, the answer is yes.

It was another warm one.

Federal climate researchers say 2006 probably will go down as the third warmest year on record, and fully in line with the prevailing trend: globally, six of the seven warmest years since 1880 - the year record keeping began - have occurred since 2001. And the 10 warmest years have occurred since 1995.

Scientists at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration say that along with the continued warmer temperatures came more drought and wildfire in the West, and heavy precipitation and flooding in other parts of the country.

And Utah got a taste of just about all of it.

"It was an interesting year," said Alan Moller, a meteorologist at Utah State University's Climate Center. "The summer was one of our warmest. Mean temperatures in June, July and August were running 4 to 5 degrees above normal. So that's kind of consistent with the [NOAA] report. As a whole, it was our fourth-warmest summer, and our second-hottest July.

"But then, in the fall, our mean temperature ran a little cooler, and moisture definitely played a role," Moller added. "September and October came with a lot of storms, particularly in the south and southeast parts of the state, where they had phenomenal amounts of rain."

Which leads to the good news. Most of the state saw normal to above-normal snowpack for the second consecutive year, which refilled the bulk of the reservoirs and replenished aquifers. All in addition to providing another stellar season for Utah's ski slopes.

"It was an almost perfect water year," said Brian McInerney, a hydrologist in the National Weather Service's Salt Lake City office. "We got a lot of water, and without causing any major flooding. We had a very efficient runoff, which filled the majority of the reservoirs and brought groundwater levels to very high levels. And that brings us to where we are. We'll start 2007 with good, solid moisture levels. And reservoir storage is still normal to above normal, though Bear Lake and Lake Powell are still very low."

The plight of Lake Powell, which received only 75 percent of its normal runoff this year, owed largely to drought conditions that still permeate in the Colorado River Basin. This year, a promising winter snowpack was scuttled by warmer than expected spring temperatures. Bear Lake, which hit near-record lows during the recent five-year drought, has made strides but simply has been slower to refill.

McInerney says Utah - both the north and south - could continue to see normal to above-normal precipitation and snowpack through the rest of the winter because of a moderate El Niño that has established itself in the central Pacific, and is expected to peak in the next two months.

Conversely, 2006 wound up being another active year for wildfires in Utah, though the major blazes were kept mostly in check.

"It was actually one of the biggest fire seasons we've ever had in Utah," said Larry Dunn, chief meteorologist with the National Weather Service's Salt Lake City office. "None of them were huge, but in terms of acreage and manpower, it was a big one."

The Jarvis and Kolob fires in southern Utah burned 30,000 and 17,000 acres respectively. The Devil's Den fire, near Richfield, topped out at around 15,000 acres, but produced the biggest tragedy of the season, taking the life of a firefighter.

Bob Tonioli, assistant fire officer with the Wasatch-Cache and Uinta national forests, warns that 2007 is shaping up as another challenging year, given the general overall increase in temperatures and the continued buildup of underbrush, not to mention the explosive growth of cheatgrass.

"We continue to keep building up fuels - brush and dried or dead timber - and as long as that is happening, we're going to continue to have more fires. We're not going to start getting a handle on fires until we get a handle on the fuel buildup."

The state was not able to dodge extreme weather, either. Summer and fall flash floods killed a toddler and stranded a busload of students in eastern and southern Utah, respectively. And an early August wind storm pummeled the east bench of Salt Lake County and ripped up the Provo airport.

Weather patterns did make for a better-than-usual year for air pollution, both in summer and winter, said Bob Dalley the state's director of air monitoring.

"It's going to go down as one of the lower [pollution] years," he concluded.

In the summer, ozone levels steadily held high for more than two weeks at the end of July, Dalley noted. The colorless, odorless gas stewed with auto and industrial exhaust in the sun and kept Salt Lake, Davis, Weber and Utah counties in the "red" hazardous air-quality zone for at least 13 days and in the "yellow" moderate zone for one.

Still, Dalley said, the pollution levels "weren't as high as we've seen."

Winter pollution also has been moderate - both last winter and the beginning of this one.

Early this month, there were three "red" days, when the use of wood- and coal-burning stoves was prohibited and fine-particle pollution climbed high enough to prompt environmental officials to warn the young, old and people with heart and lung diseases to avoid exertion outdoors.

If the prevailing trend means anything, Utahns should probably brace for another warmer-than-average year in 2007. The mean annual temperature in Salt Lake City has bumped up by about 4 degrees since 1928.

"We're seeing evidence of a warming trend and global warming is certainly a factor," said Moller, of the USU Climate Center. "What we still don't know are the implications of that. What's going to happen as a result of this warming? It's certainly something to think about."

jbaird@sltrib.com

* REPORTER JUDY FAHYS contributed to this story.

SLC temperature facts

* The average temperature in Salt Lake City in 2005 was 4.3 degrees higher than it was in 1929.

* In the period from 1929 to 2005, the year with the highest average temperature was 1934, with 55.2 degrees.

* The years with the lowest average temperature were 1932 and 1964, which tied at 48.2 degrees.

* In 2005, the average temperature was 53.3 degrees.

Source: Utah State University Climate Center

Close Window

Send To Printer

Hydrating consumers

Public Forum Letter
Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated: 12/30/2006 11:32:57 AM MST

Your editorial endorsing Salt Lake City Mayor Rocky Anderson's suggestion to eliminate serving bottled water (The Thumb, Dec. 17) contained inaccurate comments that deserve comment.

Water is critical to the beverage industry and is the main ingredient in many products. However, our manufacturing facilities represent a small portion of the nation's overall water use. Our industry invests in the latest science and technology to improve water quality, strengthen water conservation practices and to bottle and dispose of water products in a way that best serves the environment. The beverage industry's bottles and cans are among the most recycled packaging in the U.S.

The beverage industry provides multiple beverage options to meet our bodies' hydration needs. Bottled water is one of many choices to help hydrate consumers when and where they choose.

The beverage industry is proud of its long-standing commitment to protecting the environment. It is in the interest of our industry, as well as the consumers and communities we serve, to work toward safe, sustainable and affordable water resources.

Jack Pelo
President, Coca-Cola USA
Washington, D.C.

deseretnews.com

Deseret Morning News, Sunday, December 31, 2006

Water supplies a mixed bag

A few years back, a local TV station had chemical analyses done along with tests concerning taste and smell on water samples from around the valley. Half were from store shelves. The results were surprising. Bottled water wasn't superior to the first two, which were municipal water supplies. Another surprise was the impurities in the artesian well on 800 South and 500 East — a favorite of many people who line up at the well each day. It contained metal fragments from the casing as well as minerals not necessarily good for you.

So, rush out and buy bottled water. You might get lucky and buy a bottle that was filled with culinary water, which, of course, much of it is.

Robert Taylor

Salt Lake City

© 2006 Deseret News Publishing Company

Close Window

Send To Printer

South Valley District

High-tech sewer plant is proposed**But the upgrade would cost \$45 million more than an aeration plant**

By Rosemary Winters
The Salt Lake Tribune
Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated:12/28/2006 04:10:18 AM MST

DRAPER - It's preliminary, but South Valley Sewer District trustees advanced a proposal Wednesday that would upgrade a new sewer plant in Riverton to a high-tech, membrane-bioreactor facility.

The upgrade could cost \$45 million more than the original \$80 million proposal for a traditional staged-aeration plant that residents feared would blanket 20 acres, spew smells and mar Jordan River views.

Meanwhile, general manager Craig White said the district is pushing legislation, backed by Rep. Steve Urquhart, R-St. George, that would allow water and sewer treatment facilities to be built with little or no oversight by municipalities.

Planning for the controversial Riverton facility began almost five years ago, but became snarled in litigation when residents opposed the original design. The upgraded plant would cut the footprint in half, reduce odors and produce water clean enough to be used in secondary-water systems, according to district officials.

Water emissions from a conventional facility - such as the one in West Jordan - only meet requirements for discharge into the Jordan River.

Wednesday's decision came on a 4-2 vote. The board then directed staff to study the option further before trustees make a final decision - expected early next year.

"It's a state-of-the-art technology that will take us into the future," board member and South Jordan Mayor Kent Money said after the meeting. "If you do have to change [to meet higher water quality standards] down the road, this system is more compatible."

With construction halted on a new plant, White said before the meeting that the agency is in "crisis" mode because rapid growth in the valley's south end is exceeding current capacity. In January, the trustees expect to hold a public hearing and vote on whether to impose a moratorium on new sewer connections.

"In essence, we'd be saying we're shutting down growth in the southern one-third of Salt Lake County," White said.

While technology has yet to be finalized, one thing is certain: Impact fees on new home and business construction will be raised, along with monthly sewer rates.

With an \$80 million traditional plant, impact fees could go from \$3,000 to \$4,000. Rates could rise from \$15 per month to between \$16 and \$22, according to projections by contract financial consultants from Lewis Young Robertson & Birmingham Inc.

Construction of a \$125 million membrane plant would boost impact fees by the same amount and bump rates to between \$17 and \$23 per month.

"If you weigh the cost of a moratorium versus the increased cost of going to this [membrane] system, I think it's going to be far cheaper," said Herriman Mayor Lynn Crane, a board member.

Former Riverton Mayor Mont Evans and board chair Wayne Ballard were the only two trustees to vote against the proposal.

Evans said he needs more information, but Ballard, after the meeting, said he would back the plan "now that the board has voted to lean that way." He said he voted against it because of the additional cost to homeowners, particularly young couples and people living on fixed incomes.

rwinters@sltrib.com

What's next

* South Valley Sewer District has scheduled its next meeting for Jan. 24 at 5:30 p.m., with a public hearing at 6:30 p.m. A location has not been selected. For more information, call 801-571-1166.

In other business

* The sewer district board appointed Draper Mayor Darrell Smith to replace his twin brother, Dale Smith, who has resigned to serve an LDS mission in the Philippines. Darrell Smith's board term ends Dec. 31, 2008.

deseretnews.com

Deseret Morning News, Thursday, December 28, 2006

Stop putting waste in water

Regarding the letter saying bottled water drinkers "... do not want to ingest the industrial waste," (Readers' Forum, Dec. 25), somebody finally said it! But health departments, medical and dental societies and politicians tell us they are only "adjusting the amount of fluorine already in the spring and river water," implying the use of more fluorine — the same stuff that was inside the smoke stacks in Midvale and Murray. Civil action lawsuits are filed back East due to hard-core, third-party evidence that can no longer be denied. "Erin Brockovich" will look like child's play.

Utah and U.S. legislatures should join with Congressman Rob Bishop and the EPA union's 7,000 water safety scientists to stop it before any more mental or physical damage is done to society.

Lynda Robison

Midvale

© 2006 Deseret News Publishing Company

deseretnews.com

Deseret Morning News, Saturday, December 23, 2006

No more water play at a park

By Tad Walch

Deseret Morning News

PROVO — For 150 years, children have found relief on hot summer days by splashing in the water that flows through Provo's Pioneer Park.

Those days are gone. The Provo City Council is expected to vote Jan. 2 to pipe the water and fill in the stream, creating a debate about how to preserve free water play for kids in Provo's poorest neighborhood.

What decades ago was known popularly as the Fifth West Ditch has more recently been called the poor man's Seven Peaks, after the commercial water park on the city's east side where a half-day's pass costs about \$12.

Playing in the stream was free, like the rest of the city park. Provo's original town square in 1850, Pioneer Park covers a full square block on the southwest corner of 500 West and Center Street, with a playground next to the water, a picnic pavilion, lots of green grass and massive trees that supply shade.

"This will be a big, sad surprise to a lot of people," City Council member Cindy Richards said.

Kids in the neighborhood used to joke that, "If you don't play in that ditch, puberty won't kick in," said Tom Parker, former Franklin Neighborhood chairman. "The point is that it's something of a local institution. It's the place where poor kids can play in the water easily in a park setting. It doesn't cost \$3.50. We get a lot of immigrant families there now, and also a lot of old Provo families.

"The big thing is, in the hot weather, we need some easy free relief for folks of very limited means. I'd very much like to see this water replaced with some form of play area with water but not with a fence around it and not with a charge for it."

Relief may come.

"We are looking at a meandering stream concept and at a fountain concept," said Roger Thomas, director of parks and recreation. "We're also looking at a water playground concept. But whatever we're looking at is unfunded."

The city spent \$1.4 million last year to build a new splash pad for children five blocks away, next to the Veterans Memorial Pool and Water Slide Park, 450 W. 500 North. Admission is \$3 for everyone 4 years old and older. Younger children are free.

City Council members Steve Turley and Midge Johnson indicated a desire to fund a replacement for the stream at Pioneer Park.

A number of reasons led to the decision to fill in the stream, said Greg Beckstrom, Provo's deputy public works director.

Most of the water was Provo River water diverted to the city's power plant for cooling purposes. New cooling towers built at the plant removed the need for the water.

The rest of the water went to 18 irrigation users, but the city shut off their water in October after several years of notice. Only two users contacted the city with questions, and neither asked for continued irrigation service, Beckstrom said.

The stream would therefore have carried nothing but storm water which Beckstrom said would make it "little more than a muddy nuisance."

Finally, UDOT is scheduled to widen 500 West along the Pioneer Park block sometime in 2007. The work will add a second dedicated left-hand turn lane from northbound 500 West onto westbound Center Street, which serves as an on-ramp to I-15.

Provo city leaders hope also to get a dedicated right-hand turn lane from eastbound Center Street onto southbound 500 West.

Beckstrom said a 24-inch pipe will be put in the ditch to carry the storm water. Workers will remove concrete walls and drop structures in the ditch bed in January or February, then fill in the ditch, modify sprinkling systems and add sod.

Mayor Lewis Billings said filling in the stream is safer for children.

"From a public safety standpoint, we have been worried about kids playing that close to a very busy street."

The timing allows Provo to let UDOT do and pay for much of the work, Billings said.

E-mail: twalch@desnews.com

© 2006 Deseret News Publishing Company

deseretnews.com

Deseret Morning News, Thursday, December 21, 2006

City focus now on cleanup

*Mapleton, explosives firm have ended battle***By Jeremy Twitchell**

Deseret Morning News

With a bitter four-year court battle resolved, Mapleton and the Ensign-Bickford company are redirecting all their energies to the cleanup efforts around the contaminated site that was once home to the company's explosives plant.

The two sides agreed last week to drop the lawsuits each held against the other. The court battle began in 1994 when the city filed suit in 4th District Court against Ensign-Bickford, alleging the company had contaminated the city's water wells. The two sides settled the case in 1997.

However, in 2003, Mapleton filed a \$100 million lawsuit against the company, accusing it of failing to clean up contaminated water sites as it had agreed to do in 1997.

Ensign-Bickford denied the city's claim, accused Mapleton of violating the settlement agreement and countersued for \$1 million in legal fees.

In the meantime, the company closed the plant in February, saying it wanted to focus on other ventures.

In the agreement reached last week, however, each side agreed to dismiss the lawsuit without prejudice, meaning the same suits cannot be brought back in the future.

Each side also agreed to cover its own attorney fees.

"It's dead, finished, zero, kaput," said Ensign-Bickford spokesman Mike Long.

Now, both parties are returning the focus to the ongoing soil and water cleanup efforts at the site, located at the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon.

Although the site is just inside Spanish Fork's boundaries, Mapleton accused the plant owners of spilling contaminated water into an aquifer that runs north for about three miles underneath Mapleton.

"Ongoing litigation is distracting from both a staffing standpoint and a dollar standpoint," Long said. "There's only so many hours in the day and so many dollars in the pot, so not having to deal with litigation means we can devote all our resources to the ongoing remediation process."

Doug Thayer, Mapleton's attorney, said the two sides had been working to reach a settlement since the lawsuits were initially filed in 2003, but efforts escalated in recent months, when officials from both sides began meeting in person.

Attorneys for both sides said they were not closely involved in the final talks and were asked to draw up the settlement agreement based on what the officials discussed in their private meetings.

"It's what the city agreed to, and it's what the city wanted," Thayer said.

In a previous settlement with the state, Ensign-Bickford agreed to pay \$9.375 million to purchase and maintain three water pumps to clean contaminated aquifer water and an additional \$2.58 million for a state trust fund maintained by the Department of Environmental Quality.

Mapleton can now apply for money from the trust fund, managed by DEQ executive director Dianne Nielson, for use in projects to restore or replace the contaminated water. According the settlement agreement, the DEQ could require Ensign-Bickford to be a joint applicant with Mapleton for such funds, but Nielson said it won't be required at this time.

Nielson said work at the site has gone well so far. The on-site soil cleanup, which involved high-tech machinery to separate contaminants from the soil and then vaporize them, is complete. Some highly contaminated soil, which could not be treated on-site, is still being shipped out for treatment elsewhere.

"We're pleased with the progress there," Nielson said. "Obviously, this has been a continuing problem that has impacted a lot of people ... but I think we've been able to find some effective solutions and (Ensign-Bickford) has moved forward to help implement them."

While the soil cleanup is nearly complete, Nielson said the water cleanup is a much more complex issue and will likely not be completed for another 20 years.

"I don't think there's anyone who would say this is an easy process or that we're anywhere near done," she said.

E-mail: jtwitchell@desnews.com

© 2006 Deseret News Publishing Company

Welcome to The Spectrum, St. George, UT

Customer Service: [Subscribe Now](#) | [Place an Ad](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Make TheSi](#)

[thespectrum.com](#) [Weather](#) [Jobs](#) [Cars](#) [Real Estate](#) [Apartments](#) [Shopping](#) [Classifieds](#) [Dating](#)



Search St. George:

Fri

- [Home](#)
- [News](#)
- [Local News](#)
- [Archives](#)
- [Obituaries](#)
- [Local Sports](#)
- [Business](#)
- [Features](#)
- [Celebrations](#)
- [Opinion](#)
- [Nation/World](#)
- [Forums](#)
- [Movie Listings](#)
- [Travel](#)
- [Technology](#)
- [Special Sections](#)
- [Weather](#)

[RSS Feeds](#) [XML](#)

[DVTny.com](#)

[Entertainment](#)

[Communities](#)

[Customer Service](#)



▼ ADVERTISEMENT ▼



▼ ADVERTISEMENT ▼

Ads by Google

- [Cedar City UT](#)
- [ST George Golf](#)
- [Ivins Utah](#)
- [Hurricane Utah](#)

▼ ADVERTISEMENT ▼

SunRiver St. George

Active Adult Golf Course Living Free Information on Available Homes

www.sunriver.com

[Ads by Google](#) - [Advertise on this site](#)

CICWCD adopts 2007 budget

By MEG CADY
mcady@thespectrum.com

CEDAR CITY - The Central Iron County Water Conservancy District passed its 2007 budget during Thursday additional changes.

Board member Leon Hyatt stressed the board took into account comments from the last meeting and added f conservation education, a district Web site and a feasibility study on Urie Creek.

▼ ADVERTISEMENT ▼

[Ads by Google](#)

"As far as I know ... we have incorporated all the input th we're flat up against the wall with money to expend," Hy

No one had public comments on the item, although resik complained the budget was not available to the public fc

Board members agreed it was a mistake not to have a c district office, and chairman Eldon Schmutz said he wou district's lawyer and call a special meeting to approve th necessary.

Also during Thursday's meeting, board members adopte water meters and began discussions with several develk Valley Acres.

Water meters

District engineer Kelly Crane said the 2-inch meter allows eight times more flow than the standard three-quar

Currently, the district only requires customers to furnish 1 acre foot of water per connection.

Board members questioned whether they should require 8 acre feet of water because the larger meter allows that much.

However, the district's higher impact fee and user rates may offset the extra water use. The connection fee or hooking up to the system.

Board member Steve Platt said it really comes down to the question of whether the district is charging enough and if it can supply the water.

"I raised the issue and I still do because we have a limited amount of water," said board member Sheridan He pretty worthless without water rights."

Crane said it's unusual for an entity to require additional water rights based on meter size.

Hyatt suggested the board accept the impact fee of \$20,000 and trust in the rate structure. If the policy doesn't work, it can always change it.

The district charges \$2,500 for a 3¼4-inch connection, so \$20,000 is eight times as much. Crane said this falls far below compared with other districts in the state.

Developments

Finally, board members began discussions with three owners in the Cedar Valley Acres subdivision, located just north of Three Peaks.

The subdivision has 1,678 lots, but these lots are owned individually. There are currently about 40 homes in the subdivision.

Bob Hill and LeVoy Sorensen own 16 lots, and Pete Barrie came to represent Omnia, which owns 130 lots.

Board members made it clear they were happy to provide service to those lots

as long as it was economically feasible and the developers put in all of the necessary infrastructure and turned in the water rights.

Crane said it's a chance to prevent a potential mess with wells and septic tanks every few lots.

The 4500 West sewer line will be close enough to service the area, and developers said they are willing to provide the water and determine the cost of infrastructure.

Platt stressed the developers must meet the district's requirements; the board can't treat anyone differently.

Board members asked staff to continue to work with developers and provide more information about where the potential costs are and what developers will be required to provide.

STORYCHAT

 [Post a Comment](#)

This article does not have any comments associated with it

Originally published December 22, 2006

 [Print this article](#)

 [Email this to a friend](#)

 [Subscribe Now](#)



Contact Us | [Subscribe](#) | [Place an ad](#)
Copyright ©2006 The Spectrum.
All rights reserved.
Users of this site agree to the
[Terms of Service](#) and [Privacy Policy](#)
(Terms updated 7/20/05)



Close Window

Send To Printer

Mapleton

Explosives company, city to drop legal fight

A long battle over contamination of groundwater by a plant will be dropped

By Todd Hollingshead
The Salt Lake Tribune
Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated:12/20/2006 01:24:53 AM MST

Mapleton City and explosives company Ensign-Bickford are walking away from a five-year legal battle over the city's water supply.

Mapleton Mayor Jim Brady and Ensign-Bickford spokesman Michael Long said Tuesday the two have reached a settlement wherein both parties will drop claims against each other.

The agreement calls for Mapleton to drop a \$100 million lawsuit against Ensign Bickford over groundwater contamination, while Ensign-Bickford will stop pursuing \$1 million counterclaim.

"We were all glad to be able to get this resolved in a way that was amicable and yet provides a basis for the city to find alternate sources of water," Brady said.

Long echoed that the settlement is beneficial for both sides.

"You don't find it too often; it's one of those win-win situations," he said.

The resolution may surprise residents, given the history between the Utah County bedroom community and the owners of the now-closed Trojan explosives plant.

Mapleton sued the explosives plant in 1994 for allegedly contaminating the city's groundwater aquifer, and the two settled in 1997.

But Mapleton filed a \$100 million lawsuit in 2002, claiming Ensign-Bickford didn't keep up its end of the settlement.

A judge this summer dismissed Mapleton's lawsuit, but Mapleton intended to appeal the ruling.

Ensign-Bickford filed a counterclaim this fall asking for \$1 million in attorneys' fees, saying the city broke the original settlement by pursuing more litigation.

Now it's all over - at least the litigation.

"We've mutually agreed to get out of court and move on with life," Long said. "Sanity ruled."

As part of the settlement, Ensign-Bickford agreed to support Mapleton's applications to a \$2.58 million state trust fund set up to restore or replace water contaminated at the site.

The trust fund is established in a settlement to be finalized January between Utah and Ensign-Bickford for cleanup of groundwater contamination in Mapleton.

That agreement also requires Ensign-Bickford to pay \$9.375 million for continued pumping and treating the groundwater.

"It's important for the residents to understand that our water is safe, it's clean and it meets all standards for health," Brady said. "There has been damage to our resource and we need to look for additional water."

toddh@sltrib.com

Wednesday, December 20, 2006

Mapleton settles water dispute

[Print](#)**NATALIE ANDREWS - Daily Herald**

Four years and hundreds of thousands of dollars later, Mapleton has settled its dispute with the Ensign-Bickford Company over contaminated water.

"The city will not appeal and Ensign-Bickford will not pursue their claim for attorney's fees," Mapleton Mayor Jim Brady said of the suit that was filed in 2002 and settled this week.

The city will now work with the company as an applicant for part of a \$2,580,000 trust from the Utah Department of Environmental Quality for those affected by Ensign-Bickford's water contamination. The company manufactured explosives at its plant in Spanish Fork, and contaminants in wastewater seeped into the ground through unlined wastewater ponds. Ensign-Bickford closed the plant in February.

The company settled with Mapleton in 1997, agreeing to clean up the contaminated water and build part of the city's pressurized irrigation system. In 2002, however, the city sought in a \$100 million lawsuit to nullify the 1997 settlement because city officials say the company did not disclose possible future problems due to the polluted aquifer. A judge dismissed the case July 31, and afterwards Mapleton officials said they were considering an appeal.

Brady said he doesn't know the exact dollar amount the city has spent trying to settle the dispute, but said that it's been several hundred thousand dollars on legal advice, witnesses and experts to study the problem.

Ensign-Bickford had filed a counter claim, asking the city to pay the company's attorney fees of \$1 million. The filing dismisses that and requires the city to pay nothing.

"I think it's a very good thing," said Mike Long, managing director of Ensign-Bickford. "It allows everybody to get busy and get on with our lives instead of spend money on lawsuits and lawyers."

Several lawsuits were filed against the company when contamination was first reported. They included the one from the city and several from residents who said the contaminants caused cancer in themselves or family members. The company settled the individual cases, though never admitted liability. Company officials have said it was easier to settle the cases than go to court because of corporate changes in administration at the company.

The state also sought compensation for water cleanup.

Jeff Studenka, an environmental scientist for DEQ, said he has been working with Mapleton for the past several months and that they do qualify to receive money from the trust fund. The trustee of the fund is Dianne Nielson, the executive director of the department.

Studenka said that the trust aims to distribute money "to restore, replace or acquire the equivalent" water, to pre-contamination levels.

A settlement between the Utah Water Quality Board and the Natural Resources Trustee for Utah and Ensign-Bickford over the ground contamination will be finalized in January 2007, according to the DEQ Web site.

The agreements include \$9.375 million in financial assurance for pumping and treating the groundwater and a \$2.58 million trust fund for natural resource damage, according to the Web site. Private and public entities, such as Mapleton, can apply to receive money from the trust fund.

In Mapleton, Brady said that money from the trust would be used to develop further water resources, such as tanks, pumps, wells or ponds.

"The aquifer is still polluted, we can't continue to use our aquifer as we have in the past," he said, noting that as the city's population grows that becomes a problem because water becomes a more important resource.

Natalie Andrews is available at 344-2561 or nandrews@heraldextra.com.

This story appeared in The Daily Herald on page A1.

[Close Window](#)

Home

News

Sports

Opinion

Scene

Community

C

del.icio.us

Digg

Reddit

YahooMyWeb

Google

What's this?

ParkCity
Foreclosure
.com
Click Here

Resorts shrug off negative grades in report

Deer Valley and The Canyons each received a "D," PCMR a "B"

SKYLER BELL, Of the Record staff

Many students from grade school to high school, and even college, don't fret over report cards. Grading is a flawed system, they say.

When environmental report cards were handed out to ski areas across the West, several, including the three resorts in Park City, had a similar response.

Each year the Ski Area Citizens' Coalition doles out grades on how well ski resorts protect the environment. The complete report can be found online at www.skiareacitizens.com. This year Deer Valley and The Canyons both received a "D" grade. Park City Mountain Resort earned a "B."

Only two Utah resorts, Alta and Snowbird, earned an "A," while several others, such as Deer Valley, The Canyons, Snowbasin and Brian Head resorts, each earned a "D," although no Utah resort landed in "The Bottom 10."

The SACC Web site says the purpose of the organization is to "ensure that ski area management decisions, either by the Forest Service, the ski companies, or local governments, are responsive to the needs of real environmental protection, local communities, and the skiing public."

It also says most volunteers and staff of SACC are skiers themselves, and recognize skiing as a valid use of public lands.

"The Ski Area Environmental Scorecard strives to differentiate between those ski areas that engage in environmentally sound practices on the ground versus those that merely claim to do so," the Web site says. "While there will always be environmental impacts from creating and operating a ski resort, the intent of the scorecard is to rate resorts on the environmental performance of their current management, not on the impacts from the time of the creation of the resort. When undertaken in an environmentally sensitive manner, ski resorts can minimize their impacts on the land."

Ski areas, according to the site, have "significant environmental impacts" such as logging, erosion and damage to wetlands. The categories which make up the scorecard are: maintaining the ski terrain within the existing footprint, preserving undisturbed lands from development, protecting wildlife, preserving environmentally sensitive areas, conserving water and energy by avoiding snowmaking, protecting water quality, opposing/supporting environmentally sound policy positions, promoting and implementing renewable energy, recycling and water and energy conservation strategies, and minimizing traffic, energy use, emissions and pollution.

Geraldine Link, director of public policy for the National Ski Area Association, said the scorecard isn't something they take too seriously.

"We view it as a flawed ranking from a biased source," she said. "I can give you a lot of reasons why it's flawed and it's pretty obvious why it's biased the guys who put it out, their mission as a group is to sue resorts that are growing. They are involved in litigation against the very resorts they're giving grades to."

Link said the scorecard can be useful to see what other resorts are doing to help the environment. New technology and ideas are being implemented every year, she said, and the scorecard is a way to keep track of what others are doing. Other than that, however, Link said the scorecard is anti-growth propaganda meant to raise money.

"Five of the last six seasons we've hit all-time records in skier visits," she said. "It's not American to ask an industry to pledge not to grow. When our customers want more lifts, faster circulation, or a better children's ski area, the resorts are going to respond. We have to be able to grow the footprint of the resort."

"All this is about power," she continued. "The only way for the SACC to raise money for what they're doing is to complain. They don't give good grades. Even the resorts that earned an "A" are not up to par if you read the report."



Link said the ski areas are required to provide a prediction of any growth 15 years in advance. She said resorts are punished on the scorecard for merely thinking about expansion.

"Individual resorts need to point out the injustice of these rankings," she said. "A lot of these resorts get a bad grade for all the wrong reasons. They could be the most environmentally friendly resort in the country, but if their footprint grows at all they get a bad grade."

Despite a message to readers by the SACC on the scorecard asking them to steer clear of resorts given poor grades, Link said she doesn't think the scorecard has a significant impact, if any at all, on where skiers and snowboarders choose to go.

"People choose ski areas on conditions, terrain and price," she said. "The environmental report on a ski area might confirm someone's choice, but rarely will it change it."

Deer Valley President Bob Wheaton said he hasn't give much credence to the scorecard when they have received top marks in the past, and he won't this year when given a low grade.

"The philosophy is one we all buy in to, but I'd like to think our environmental practices here can stand on their own," he said. "We feel good about what we're doing here. We've seen enviable results with the programs that we have."

"I think that we all need to protect the environment and be good stewards of the land," he continued. "However, I think some of the specifics of the scorecard are flawed and portray an inaccurate picture."

Wheaton said one area of the scorecard he disagrees with is avoiding snowmaking. The practice, he said, does not harm the environment and is necessary to running a ski resort in a desert state like Utah.

"They've focused on a couple of issues they don't like, such as snowmaking," he said. "The grading that happens with the report card is that all snowmaking is evil. That's not the case if you know anything about the snowmaking process."

One common complaint about the scorecard voiced by representatives from all three resorts is that erroneous information was used in the scoring. Each resort said the scorecard did not give them credit for practices that have been in place for several years.

"The report is flawed because inaccurate information is used on the front end, which provides inaccurate conclusions," Wheaton said. "A number of the programs that we have were not identified and a couple of them we're included because somebody deemed the information inappropriate, so they weren't included."

Elizabeth Dowd, spokesperson for The Canyons, agreed with Wheaton.

"We strongly feel that the report is an inaccurate picture of what we are doing at The Canyons," she said. "Whenever a resort expands or makes snow it seems to be an automatic red strike against the resort. The report makes it look as if many resorts are ignoring environmental issues, which could not be farther from the truth. The Canyons is deeply committed to any and all environmental issues and will continue to explore ways in which we can progress as a green resort."

Brent Giles, director of mountain operations for PCMR, said the report is biased and the information they use in the grading includes gross factual errors.

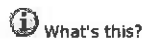
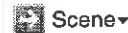
"This survey is one group's effort to help sustainability, although it is quite biased," he said. "It does not allow for any development or improvements at the resorts. Even though we received a "B," there are a lot of things that we do that were unaccounted for. For example, we have been using bio-diesel in all of our snowcats for a couple years and they did not account for that. I am not sure how or where they are receiving their information."

Neither the SACC nor it's founding group, Colorado Wild, returned phone or email messages Monday.

The complete report can be found at www.skiareacitizens.com.

 [Print Friendly View](#)  [Email Article](#)  [Return to Top](#)

[Privacy Policy](#) | [MNG Corporate Site Map](#)



Water contaminated near dump?

County Commission considers funding further tests

Patrick Parkinson, Of the Record staff

With the help of prison inmates county officials last week analyzed garbage taken to the Three Mile Canyon landfill in an attempt to determine the source of water contamination in that area of Summit County.

"We actually went through and took materials out of some of the trucks that came in and did a materials analysis," said Kevin Callahan, the administrator for Summit County Public Works. "The kinds of materials that we are putting in there are not horrible. We are not in a dire situation by any means."

By analyzing water from different aquifers in the area, however, the county could determine whether garbage from homeowners is the source of contamination, he added.

"There is sort of this cloud that has been hanging over us for the last three or four years from the state," Callahan said. "If there is some ambiguity, the burden is going to be on the county."

Water at the landfill near Wanship has been tested for different "volatile organic compounds," he said, adding that for \$4,000 the county could test more thoroughly for water contamination at the dump.

"The numbers kind of bounce around all over the place and it's very difficult to determine whether we have a contamination problem or not," Callahan said. "We've had some challenges with our water quality monitoring."

Meanwhile, by knowing what people in Summit County throw away, officials can better plan to extend the life of the landfill through recycling.

The Summit County Commission is mulling bids for a curbside-recycling contract submitted by Allied Waste Services and County Curbside.

"We're trying to figure out what the best program for our county is in terms of managing our landfills, what we can do to minimize our solid waste and how we handle hazardous waste," Callahan said.

But the more pressing issue facing Summit County's solid waste officials is who will pick up residents' garbage for the next five years.

Unable to decide whether Summit County should begin hauling trash, discussions continue with Allied Waste Services, which is the only private hauler that responded to a request for bids from the government.

Allied Waste's current trash-hauling contract with Summit County is slated to end next summer leaving the County Commission in a crunch to decide whether to continue cooperating with the hauler known formerly as BFI.

"We're at the point where we can wrap up the hauling issues and the recycling issues," Callahan said.

But commissioners weren't sure this week how much it would cost taxpayers for the county to begin hauling trash. Its costs the county roughly \$1 million per year for Allied Waste to pick up garbage from homes and businesses.

"We think that we can either secure a reasonable cost from [Allied Waste] or find a way to do it at a reasonable cost," Callahan said.

Park City Public Works Director Jerry Gibbs has questioned the county's motives for entering the trash business.

"What's the real driving factor?" Gibbs asked. "I just haven't heard what the real driving force is."

The level of service could decrease if the county takes on the responsibilities, according to Summit County Commissioner Bob Richer.

The County Commission expects to debate the issue and possibly vote on a new contract Dec. 20.

 [Print Friendly View](#)  [Email Article](#)  [Return to Top](#)

[Privacy Policy](#) | [MNG Corporate Site Map](#)

deseretnews.com

Deseret Morning News, Sunday, December 17, 2006

Colorado River pact is pushed

By Ken Ritter

Associated Press

LAS VEGAS — Interior Secretary Dirk Kempthorne told water officials from seven Western states that he expects an agreement on sharing Colorado River water during periods of drought "signed, sealed and delivered" next year.

Kempthorne used his first appearance before the Colorado River Water Users Association conference to emphasize philosophy over policy and consensus over conflict.

"I view my role less as a water master of the Colorado River than as a mayor of the river," he said in a speech Friday before several hundred officials from states that draw water from the river.

Recalling his days as mayor of Boise, Idaho, Kempthorne made it clear he intends to "take whatever steps are needed to ensure the neighborhood runs properly. But only if and when such steps become necessary."

Kempthorne, a former Idaho governor and Republican senator, took over as interior secretary in May from Gale Norton, who threatened two years ago to impose a federal water-sharing plan if the seven states using Colorado River water could not reach consensus.

As southwestern U.S. cities have grown, the so-called lower basin states of Nevada, California and Arizona have been pitted against the upper basin states of Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. The conflict has worsened in drought years.

A 1922 agreement allots each state a portion of some 15 million acre-feet of water a year flowing down the river to Mexico, which also has water rights.

An environmental study on a preliminary drought plan reached last year was originally due to be released this month. It should be issued in early February, said Bob Johnson, director of the Bureau of Reclamation's lower Colorado River region.

"I urge you to keep the momentum going," Kempthorne told the water officials, "so that we can have a final Environmental Impact Statement signed, sealed and delivered by the end of next year."

"This is a critical time, perhaps even an historic time, in the Colorado basin," he added.

Two years ago the upper basin states asked the Bureau of Reclamation to cut releases of water from the Glen Canyon Dam to help refill Lake Powell, which had dropped to about 49 percent capacity due to drought. The level has since increased to about 51 percent, officials said.

Lower basin states said reducing water releases would hurt downstream users and jeopardize Lake Mead, which is at 55 percent capacity.

Kempthorne noted Friday that he signed a 2007 annual operating plan calling for the release of 8.23 million acre feet of water next year from Lake Powell — the same amount as in recent years.

He also endorsed efforts under Water 2025, a program that Norton began, to encourage Indian tribes, states and local water agencies to improve conservation and efficiency.

He said President Bush intends to sign a measure passed by Congress calling for lining a 23-mile stretch of the All-American Canal in Southern California with concrete to prevent water seepage.

Environmentalists and Mexican officials have joined forces in a legal battle that has stalled the project. They claim Mexican farmers near the border rely on seepage water to irrigate their crops.

© 2006 Deseret News Publishing Company

Close Window

Send To Printer

Utah, Salt Lake

'Water war' brewing between two counties

The Associated Press

Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated: 12/16/2006 12:25:38 AM MST

LEHI - An official is calling it a "water war."

Two Utah County communities are claiming their supplies will be diminished if the state allows new wells to be drilled by Salt Lake County-based water agencies.

"We found they are proposing to pump more water out of the county than is used by all the [northern Utah County] cities combined," said Barry Edwards, Highland city administrator.

The state is considering a request by the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District and the East Jordan Irrigation Co. to drill six wells in Utah County.

"It's a real water war," said Lorin Powell, Lehi city engineer. "It's going to be a travesty if it is not stopped. It would drastically affect our ability to use and obtain water from that groundwater strata."

Ten years ago, the Jordan Valley district filed applications to drill wells but retreated after the state received 700 letters of protest.

The district, which says its rights date back to 1870, now believes it can no longer wait.

The district acknowledged it has the right to send the water to Salt Lake County but said most of it would be used in the Utah County sections of Draper, where 5,000 homes are expected to be built.

Lehi and Highland mailed thousands of letters to residents Thursday asking them to write the state and oppose the wells.

"It's going to lower the aquifer, and it's going to cost more money to get water out of the ground," Edwards said.

John Mann of the state Engineer's Office said the impact on water users will be evaluated.

More than 10 years ago, the Jordan Valley district began purchasing land in Highland, Alpine and Orem, said Richard Bay, chief engineer.

The cities knew the district had first right to the water and intended to drill wells, he said, adding that a study to be released in 2007 will show there is enough for everyone.

"We recognize the need to be a good neighbor and don't want to frustrate the long-term needs of the cities," Bay said.

deseretnews.com

Deseret Morning News, Monday, December 18, 2006

West Valley plant blamed for contamination

By Geoffrey Fattah

Deseret Morning News

Federal prosecutors say the U.K.-based parent company of a local gold and silver refining plant knew about the discharge of excessively high amounts of selenium into the Jordan River and Great Salt Lake and acted to conceal it from federal officials.

Last March a 29-count federal indictment was handed up by a grand jury against Johnson Matthey Inc., an international conglomerate with a local plant in West Valley City at 4601 W. 2100 South.

The indictment also names John David McKelvie, director of gold and silver operations for North America and Europe, and Paul Card Greaves, a former plant manager.

The indictment alleges the two men allowed illegally high amounts of selenium to discharge into local waters and then conspired to cover up the actions.

Long-term exposure to selenium can damage the kidneys and liver as well as harm the nervous and circulatory systems. High levels are also harmful to birds and affect their ability to reproduce.

In a superceding indictment filed in U.S. District Court Wednesday, federal prosecutors now allege that the plant's parent company, based in the United Kingdom, played a role in "conspiring to conceal the release of the contaminated wastewater into the sewers," a U.S. Department of Justice release states.

In a written statement Robert M. Talley, a vice president for Johnson Matthey, has said his company has cooperated fully with the federal investigation and is prepared to defend itself in federal court. Talley said Johnson Matthey has invested millions of dollars in environmental control equipment at the local refinery.

If convicted, the company faces millions in federal fines.

E-mail: gfattah@desnews.com

© 2006 Deseret News Publishing Company

deseretnews.com

Deseret Morning News, Sunday, December 17, 2006

Rocky targets waste of bottled water

By Doug Smeath

Deseret Morning News

Rocky Anderson is taking his fight for a more eco-friendly Salt Lake City to a new enemy: bottled water.

In a letter sent to members of his cabinet last month, the mayor asked that departments stop handing out bottled water at meetings and interoffice events.

The letter does not rise to the level of an executive order or a new policy. Rather, it asks for voluntary cooperation.

"The environmental impacts surrounding the production, shipment and disposal of bottled water do not fit within the city's goal to conduct itself in an environmentally sustainable way," Anderson wrote.

According to his letter, more than 1.5 million barrels of oil are used to produce the plastic bottles for individual-serving water each year. A number of environmental Web sites corroborate that figure.

"Add to that the tremendous amount of fuel needed to transport it from the bottling line to the store shelf, and it is clear why bottled water has been described as the most inefficient method for transporting water in human history," he wrote.

He cited a study by the Container Recycling Institute reporting that eight of 10 plastic water bottles end up in landfills rather than being recycled. There is no reason to use bottled water, Anderson wrote, in places like Salt Lake, where tap water is safe and clean.

Not to mention cheaper. Anderson's letter estimates water is up to 10,000 times costlier when delivered by bottle rather than by tap.

The letter encouraged department heads to invest in water pitchers and reusable cups so that staff members can easily drink tap water in meetings.

E-mail: dsmeath@desnews.com

© 2006 Deseret News Publishing Company

Close Window

Send To Printer

Rocky battles the bottle (of water)

By Rosemary Winters
The Salt Lake Tribune
Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated: 12/15/2006 12:35:23 AM MST

Salt Lake City Mayor Rocky Anderson is still refining his lean, green city-government machine. His new target: bottled water.

Anderson has asked city staff - he says it's voluntary - to stop buying individually sized water bottles for public meetings and office events. He sent the City Council a copy of the message.

The production of plastic water bottles consumes more than 10 million barrels of oil annually and 8 of 10 of those bottles wind up in the landfill, Anderson told his department heads in a memo.

Add to that the amount of fossil fuel consumed by transporting bottled water from places as far flung as Fiji, and those little bottles pose a big problem.

"One has to wonder why anyone would transport French or Swiss water for consumption in Salt Lake City," Anderson wrote, noting that Salt Lake City's tap water is clean and safe. "As leaders in our community, we must support activities that do not diminish local resources, waste taxpayers' money or unnecessarily add to the production of dangerous greenhouse gases."

Patrick Thronson, Anderson's spokesman, said the Mayor's Office has not been checking up on departments to see whether the initiative - it was issued last month - is being implemented.

At a meeting Wednesday, members of the city's planning staff were seen passing out bottles of water to the Planning Commission. Anderson's memo did not go to the commissioners.

For their part, the mayor's staffers are drinking from glasses and carafes at meetings. The Public Utilities Department is ordering reusable water bottles emblazoned with the slogan "only tap water delivers" for its 400 employees.

Drinking from the tap also saves money. For the average price of a 16-ounce bottle of water, the city can deliver 750 gallons straight to your kitchen sink, said Jeff Niermeyer, Salt Lake City's deputy director of public utilities.

"We know we deliver a great product [in Salt Lake City]. . . . There's very elaborate testing that's required," Niermeyer said.

Bob Sasser, chief executive of Park City-based Wasatch IceWater Co., agreed that plastic water bottles piling up in the landfill are a huge problem. That's why his company sells water in collapsible bottles. One truckload of his bottles contains as much as 27 truckloads of conventional 16-ounce bottles, Sasser said.

But as to quality and taste, Sasser said his water has the city beat.

"Our water comes from a well that is high in the mountains that's never been circulated. . . . [It] has never been chlorinated," Sasser said. "I'm not a big fan of drinking chlorine or any of the chemicals they have to put in to purify water."

rwinters@sltrib.com

Close Window

Send To Printer

Utahn's E. coli infection unrelated to Taco Bell outbreak

The Salt Lake Tribune
Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated: 12/11/2006 02:31:46 PM MST

Posted: 2:30 PM- Health officials said Monday that the case of a Utah man who recently was hospitalized for an E. coli infection is unrelated to outbreaks in the East linked to Taco Bell restaurants.

The E. coli O157 strains in the Utahn's body don't have the same molecular "fingerprints" of those identified with the outbreaks reported last week in the East Coast.

Citing patient privacy laws, state officials refused to identify the patient's age, hometown or the hospital that treated him.

E. coli O157 causes diarrhea, often with severe abdominal cramps, but fever is typically absent or mild.

Tracking down where people contract E. coli can be difficult because symptoms can show up from one to nine days after infection.

- Carey Hamilton

Close Window

Send To Printer

Utahns in D.C.

Bennett's development bill chopped**The bill that would sell public land to private interests was lost in a deal brokered by Reid**By Robert Gehrke
The Salt Lake Tribune

Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated: 12/11/2006 10:25:09 AM MST

WASHINGTON - For more than a month, Sen. Bob Bennett said his bill charting a course for development in Utah's Washington County would hitch a ride on the same legislative train carrying Sen. Harry Reid's similar Nevada lands bill.

Well, as it turns out, the train pulled out of the station and Bennett's bill was not on board.

Late Thursday night, Reid, incoming Senate Majority Leader, got his White Pine County, Nev., lands bill included in a package of add-ons to a \$38 billion tax bill. It was part of a high-level deal hammered out between Reid and House Republican leaders and then presented to the House.

The Washington County bill was cut out of the deal.

Utah Rep. Rob Bishop, who had promised Bennett to fight for the Washington County bill, was surprised when Reid's bill showed up during a Rules Committee hearing late Thursday without the Utah legislation.

Bennett had already declared his Washington County bill dead earlier in the week, the victim of an unwillingness on the part of House leadership to let any extra legislation piggyback on the tax package.

He said at the time that he assumed Reid's bill was also done for the session.

The tax package passed the House on Friday and the Senate passed it early Saturday morning before finishing its work for the year.

Reid spokesman Jon Summers would not say if Reid broke a promise to Bennett, only that many members get involved in passing legislation late in the game and some things are beyond Reid's control.

Bennett issued a statement indicating he hoped the passage of the Nevada measure would make it easier for him to press the passage of his Washington County bill next year.

"I have no objection to Senator Reid's bill, because its underlying principles are identical to those in the Washington County land bill. If it's good public policy for Washington County, then it's good public policy for Nevada, and vice versa," he said.

"When Congressman [Jim] Matheson and I reintroduce our bill in the next Congress, we hope Senators Reid and Ensign will assist in our effort to get it passed," Bennett said.

Bennett's bill received more opposition than Reid's from environmental groups, which criticized the 24,300 acres of public lands it would sell to private interests.

"We can probably breathe a sigh of relief," said Scott Groene, executive director of the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance. "This legislation had serious opposition on both the Senate and House side, where Senator Reid's bill did not."

The White Pine County Commission, however, had written to senators opposing the bill because it would send water from the county to Las Vegas. Summers said most of the commission's concerns were hammered out before the bill was approved by the House.

Close Window

Send To Printer

On the Hill

State budget faces long, winding road

Huntsman reveals plan today, with expected focus on public education commitments and tax cuts

By Glen Warchol
The Salt Lake Tribune
Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated: 12/12/2006 12:25:14 AM MST

The state budget-making season begins today with Gov. Jon Huntsman Jr. issuing a spending road map expected to include more education funding and tax cuts.

In the \$10 billion budget proposal, the governor is expected to lead with a call for an increased state commitment to public education, including an all-day kindergarten initiative that he failed to get through the Legislature last year.

Huntsman and his allies in the Legislature also hope to expand the state's new dual-track personal income tax by enticing more Utahns to take the flat tax option that is, so far, little more than a token reform.

The governor's proposal will count on Utah's robust economy to again deliver an excess of tax revenues. So far, the forecast is bright. The state ended the 2006 fiscal year with \$380 million in tax collections beyond what was budgeted. And observers are predicting the state will double that figure and more with excess tax revenue in the current fiscal year.

Because so-called budget "surpluses" could turn into wrenching deficits with an economic downturn, legislative leaders fear the spending "intoxication" that comes with excess cash.

Last year, the Legislature began with a record \$1 billion surplus. But legislators soon learned that budgeting with a mountain of extra money is anything but painless. Rising expectations set in with a vengeance. Now, lawmakers complain that despite increases in nearly every program, a \$70 million reduction in the state grocery tax and a \$78 million income tax cut, no one seems satisfied.

"I could make a case that the larger the surplus, the uglier budgeting will be," says Sen. Curt Bramble, a former chairman of the Revenue and Taxation Committee, now incoming Senate majority leader.

Conservative Caucus chairman Rep. Greg Hughes, R-Draper, says his group is counting on spending caps that were passed a few years ago to rein in excessive government growth. But that protection is questionable because the most significant state spending areas - public education and highways - are exempt from the caps. Additionally, crucial needs in Corrections, higher education, and health and human service programs could drive lawmakers to try to remove or modify the spending limits.

But Bramble and other leaders say the political cost in the GOP-controlled body makes that unlikely.

"The caps were born in the aftermath of a terrible recession and a revenue shortfall," Hughes says. In a series of special sessions in the early 2000s, desperate lawmakers diverted highway money and drained emergency reserve accounts to meet education needs, he said. "This is the first year the spending caps are going to apply - we will resist any attempt to change them."

The governor's office would not discuss details of his spending blueprint, but Huntsman's chief economist Robert Spendlove recently said the budget staff has been working on ways to expand the flat tax passed earlier this year as part of an innovative dual-track income tax. The 5.35 percent flat tax benefits only about 5 percent of mostly high-income filers, but its supporters would like to extend it to a majority of Utahns.

Bramble, one of the architects of the dual-track tax, said incentives being considered include household and marriage credits and a lower flat-tax rate. "You target what you are willing to absorb in the budget, then you can set the mechanics to accomplish that," Bramble said of further tax reform.

But the real heat of the upcoming session may be generated by Huntsman's education goals, which he has promised will be "the heart and soul of our budget."

Educators fear conservatives, who control the Hill, have other things in mind for much of the surplus. "There are legislators who would rather give the surplus back [in tax cuts] than invest it in public education," says Utah Education Association director of research Courtney White. "That will be the battle."

The clash may run deeper as conservatives vow that any additional education spending must come with concessions to the so-called school choice and voucher movement. "It's going to be a very robust discussion about education appropriations," Bramble says.

"The governor thinks this is going to be a great year for education - with caps or not," says Rep. Brad King, D-Price. "The question is, does the legislative leadership have the same intent?"

gwarchol@sltrib.com

- * 1. Governor proposes a budget today.
- * 2. The Legislature's main budget committee meets Wednesday to approve a bare-bones spending plan.
- * 3. Lawmakers meet Jan. 15 to begin writing the budget.
- * 4. The Legislature must approve a budget by midnight Feb. 28, the final day of the session.
- * 5. The governor signs the budget into law - or vetoes it.
- * 6. If vetoed, the governor calls a special session to produce an acceptable budget.

Close Window

Send To Printer

Tri-City Golf Course

Bonding proposal is studied

Pleasant Grove took action, it's on Lehi's agenda, but American Fork is balking

By Todd Hollingshead
The Salt Lake Tribune

Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated: 12/12/2006 12:25:00 AM MST

AMERICAN FORK - Three northern Utah County cities have a plan for eliminating taxpayer subsidies at Tri-City Golf Course: Spend more money now in order to make more money later. But American Fork is questioning the \$4.5 million bonding effort to upgrade the course and make it self-sustaining - although the city embraced the proposal earlier this year along with Lehi and Pleasant Grove.

Now American Fork officials are putting off passage - initially set for tonight - on an interlocal agreement that would give a golf course board the ability to bond. American Fork officials aren't sure if setting up a separate governing agency to bond is the best idea or if one city should spearhead the bonds.

"It's not an issue; it's a question," said American Fork City Attorney Kevin Bennett. "We better look and find out what we've got before we decide if this is the way to go."

Tri-City, an 18-hole course located at the north end of American Fork, was built in 1971 and thrived financially until recent years.

Like many municipally owned courses in Utah, Tri-City has struggled to compete with the onslaught of new golf resorts. A study by the Salt Lake City-based municipal-securities firm Lewis, Young, Robertson & Burningham suggested the \$4.5 million capital infusion would allow the course to become self-sustaining within 10 years.

That money would go mostly to a new irrigation system and improvements to the clubhouse, with additional funds to fix the entry and playing surfaces - fairways, tee boxes, greens and bunkers.

"We want to at least break even so all of the taxpayers aren't subsidizing golf," Pleasant Grove Mayor Mike Daniels said. "The bond needs to move forward."

Pleasant Grove officials have been more eager to act and approved the interlocal agreement last week.

Lehi Mayor Howard Johnson said his City Council will discuss the agreement tonight. But American Fork won't decide on it for at least a month.

Officials there want to iron out exactly what the new agreement would do to the existing golf course board and how ownership issues play into it.

American Fork, Lehi and Pleasant Grove all have ownership in the course, but how much each city owns is unclear.

During a recent work session, Bennett and adviser Jason Burningham said they don't know which city owns what.

"This doesn't sound very comforting," American Fork Mayor Heber Thompson said. "This sounds like a loose cannon."

Councilman Shiri LeBaron will lead an effort to dig up documents and research the course's history, and the council won't revisit the interlocal agreement until at least late January.

toddh@sltrib.com

Pay the piper: expensive water

Survey shows county's water prices outpace some of the highest rates in U.S.

Patrick Parkinson, Of the Record staff
The Park Record

Article Launched: 11/22/2006 01:00:00 AM MST

Summit County's Mountain Regional Water Special Service District may charge nearly twice as much for water as anywhere else in the nation. That is according to the publication, U.S. Water News, which recently identified Huntington, W.Va., as having the most expensive water rates in the United States. Residents in that eastern city are charged roughly \$5.61 per 1,000 gallons.

But that's around \$5.39 less than what Mountain Regional charges many homeowners per 1,000 gallons of water.

"You're paying a lot for water," says David Brown, vice president of NUS Consulting Group, in a telephone interview Tuesday.

Brown's group surveyed rates charged this year by 51 randomly selected water systems in the U.S.

Per 1,000 gallons, the other most expensive water rates in the country are in Pittsburgh, Newport, N.H., Boston and Atlanta.

"We feel it's pretty representative of what you'll find throughout the United States," said Brown about the survey. "It's meant to be as diverse as possible."

But with a base rate of \$55 that includes \$5,000 gallons of water per month, Mountain Regional's prices could far outpace those charged by some of the most expensive water companies in America.

"If the public at large had to pay this in Summit County I think people would be just livid," says Snyderville Basin resident Dennis Ceccarelli, who is a Mountain Regional customer. "[Mountain Regional's] rates are as expensive as they can possibly be."

Mountain Regional uses most of the base rate paid by its customers to service nearly \$33 million in bonded debt the county incurred to form the water system, Mountain Regional chief Andy Armstrong said.

"That's what it took to get everything together so we would have safe, reliable water," Armstrong said, adding that the results of the survey did not surprise him. "We're in the second driest state in the nation so water isn't going to be inexpensive."

The county's rates are on par with other rural water systems in the West, he claimed.

Debt, however, has so riddled Mountain Regional that the County Commission now must charge more for water than systems in New York City, Los Angeles and San Francisco, countered Ceccarelli, who has been a homebuilder in Park City for almost 29 years.

"I think I've got a fairly well-rounded perspective as to what it takes to get water to the spigot," he said, adding, "I honestly believe that Mountain Regional is the most expensive water in the United States and I would defy them to tell me that it isn't, and if it isn't, who has the most expensive water?"

Condominium owners in the Basin who opt for a \$49 monthly base rate that includes 3,000 gallons of water pay even more, Ceccarelli said.

"The long and the short was that the most expensive water that they could find for this report, based on 1,000 gallons, was out of West Virginia," he said, adding, "Mountain Regional is three times more expensive than the most expensive water they could find in the United States."

Summit County commissioners made bad decisions when they squandered money from the Mountain Regional bond by paying too much to acquire private water systems in Snyderville, Ceccarelli said.

"They've been foolish," he said. "They were ill-informed and just didn't think it through."

He blasted past commissioners for attempting to condemn Summit Water Distribution Company, the county's private competitor in the contentious Basin water market.

"It set the tone for a lot of these issues," Ceccarelli said.

One of several expensive lawsuits Mountain Regional is currently fighting involves allegations from Summit Water Distribution Co. that the failed condemnation attempt violated state antitrust laws.

"It may be in the best interest of the county for Summit Water to take over Mountain Regional," suggested Ceccarelli.

The lowest costs for water in the United States, according to the survey, were in Greenville, Miss., Savannah, Ga., Biloxi, Miss., Chicago and Memphis, Tenn.

Close Window Send To Printer

Beaver Canyon-based luxury development clears a hurdle

But not everyone agrees with the planning commission's approval

By Mark Hevries
The Salt Lake Tribune
Salt Lake Tribune

Article Last Updated:

BEAVER - A gated community with its own ski area, world-class golf course and million-dollar homes has cleared its initial hurdle, but neighbors fear the southwestern Utah resort for the super-rich won't be so super. The Beaver County Planning Commission voted 4-to-1 this week to approve a conceptual plan for the Mount Holly Club, proposed as an exclusive haven of hundreds of upscale homes and town houses at Elk Meadows Ski and Summer Resort.

Elk Meadows, located up Beaver Canyon, has not operated for several years. But the developers envision reopening the ski mountain as a winter playground for current and future resort residents. They also plan to build a Jack Nicklaus-signature, 18-hole golf course.

The resort is planned on 2,000 acres of private and school trust lands surrounded by Fishlake National Forest.

Now, developers are laboring to complete engineering work for the project and answer questions about water and access issues.

"We're happy to be moving forward," said Craig Burton, who is managing the development for an unidentified investor.

But current condominium residents and homeowners in the canyon are sad. They worry about losing access and stand determined to fight the project.

"I don't want to see it," Clay Thornton, who lives in Midvale but owns a condo in Elk Meadows, said in an interview. "It's our little piece of paradise and now we're getting fenced out."

Salt Lake City resident Alan Bradshaw, another condo owner who attended Wednesday night's meeting, told commissioners that a lease from the 1970s granted the public access to the ski resort, contrary to plans for the fenced Mount Holly Club.

"For 35 years this has been a public ski resort," Bradshaw said. "The [planned unit development] that was the directive for the resort has never changed. It's not true that anyone can do as they please within a PUD."

County Attorney Von Christiansen acknowledged that Bradshaw presented a strong case, but argued that it would be up to a court, not the Planning Commission, to decide any access issues.

Claudia Condor, water-rights administrator for Rocky Mountain Power owner PacifiCorp, worries that the proposed development could affect flows to its hydroelectric plant.

"These are large issues and we want to go on record as having concerns," Condor said.

Water and environmental issues are what worries Dennis Miller, the lone Planning Commission vote against the plan.

"They [developers] must do it right or not at all," Miller said. "We need an environmental plan, including a water study."

The Planning Commission is requiring the developers to pay for impact studies on water, wildlife, transportation, the county hospital and the Beaver airport before they could secure a final development agreement. The County Commission will have final say.

mhevries@sltrib.com

- LOCATION: 18 miles east of Beaver up Beaver Canyon.
- DEVELOPER: CPB, LLC, Salt Lake City
- SIZE: 1,200 houses and town homes along with a 250,000-square-foot clubhouse to be built on 2,000 acres in two phases.
- DEVELOPMENT COST: Estimated at \$3.5 billion.
- BASELINE COST OF HOUSE AND LOT: About \$4 million.
- COMPLETION: Project expected to take 10 years.
- AMENITIES: Private ski resort with 36 runs and an 18-hole private golf course.
- ISSUES: Water, impact on infrastructure, public access.

Mount Holly Club by the numbers

AGENDA ITEM 13

LETTERS



JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

Department of
Environmental Quality

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER
Kevin W. Brown, P.E.
Director

November 30, 2006

Kip Bowler
Gunlock S.S.D.
PO Box 24
Gunlock, Utah 84733

Dear Mr. Bowler:

Subject: Water System Violation – Water System #27005

Our records indicate your water system is in violation of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water Rules as follows:

You did not submit your 2006 1st quarter report for the Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule. As a result, the following violations apply:

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorine samples in your distribution system for January, February, or March of 2006. A minimum of three samples per week is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take chlorine samples with your Total Coliform Sample(s) for January, February, or March of 2006. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorinator readings at your chlorinator(s) for January, February, or March of 2006. A minimum of three readings per week per chlorinator is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

Tier 3 Public Notice:

Because your system has violated these monitoring requirements, you must notify all consumers within 1 year after you learn of the violation (R309-220-7(2)) or you may choose to include the notification in your annual Consumer Confidence Report. This public notice requirement cannot

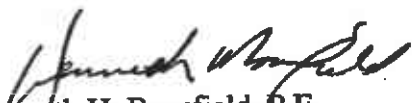
Kip Bowler
Page 2
November 30, 2006

be waived once a violation has occurred. A copy of the notice you send to each consumer must be forwarded to us within 10 days after issuing the notice (R309-105-16(2)). Attached is a sample public notice for your use.

If this letter is in error, please contact our office. If needed, we can delete this violation from your record.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call (801) 536-4200. Please reference your water system number in all correspondence.

Sincerely,



Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Program Manager

KHB:mj

Enclosure



JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

Department of
Environmental Quality

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER
Kevin W. Brown, P.E.
Director

November 30, 2006

Kip Bowler
Gunlock S.S.D.
PO Box 24
Gunlock, Utah 84733

Dear Mr. Bowler:

Subject: Water System Violation – Water System #27005

Our records indicate your water system is in violation of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water Rules as follows:

You did not submit your 2006 2nd quarter report for the Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule. As a result, the following violations apply:

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorine samples in your distribution system for April, May, or June of 2006. A minimum of three samples per week is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take chlorine samples with your Total Coliform Sample(s) for April, May, or June of 2006. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorinator readings at your chlorinator(s) for April, May, or June of 2006. A minimum of three readings per week per chlorinator is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

Tier 3 Public Notice:

Because your system has violated these monitoring requirements, you must notify all consumers within 1 year after you learn of the violation (R309-220-7(2)) or you may choose to include the notification in your annual Consumer Confidence Report. This public notice requirement cannot

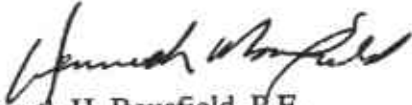
Kip Bowler
Page 2
November 30, 2006

be waived once a violation has occurred. A copy of the notice you send to each consumer must be forwarded to us within 10 days after issuing the notice (R309-105-16(2)). Attached is a sample public notice for your use.

If this letter is in error, please contact our office. If needed, we can delete this violation from your record.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call (801) 536-4200. Please reference your water system number in all correspondence.

Sincerely,



Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Program Manager

KHB:mj

Enclosure



State of Utah

Department of
Environmental Quality

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER
Kevin W. Brown, P.E.
Director

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

November 30, 2006

Kip Bowler
Gunlock S.S.D.
PO Box 24
Gunlock, Utah 84733

Dear Mr. Bowler:

Subject: Water System Violation – Water System #27005

Our records indicate your water system is in violation of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water Rules as follows:

You did not submit your 2006 3rd quarter report for the Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule. As a result, the following violations apply:

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorine samples in your distribution system for July, August, or September of 2006. A minimum of three samples per week is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take chlorine samples with your Total Coliform Sample(s) for July, August, or September of 2006. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorinator readings at your chlorinator(s) for July, August, or September of 2006. A minimum of three readings per week per chlorinator is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

Tier 3 Public Notice:

Because your system has violated these monitoring requirements, you must notify all consumers within 1 year after you learn of the violation (R309-220-7(2)) or you may choose to include the notification in your annual Consumer Confidence Report. This public notice requirement cannot


Kip Bowler
Page 2
November 30, 2006

be waived once a violation has occurred. A copy of the notice you send to each consumer must be forwarded to us within 10 days after issuing the notice (R309-105-16(2)). Attached is a sample public notice for your use.

If this letter is in error, please contact our office. If needed, we can delete this violation from your record.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call (801) 536-4200. Please reference your water system number in all correspondence.

Sincerely,



Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Program Manager

KHB:mj

Enclosure



OLENE S. WALKER
Governor

GAYLE F. McKEACHNIE
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

Department of
Environmental Quality

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER
Kevin W. Brown, P.E.
Director

November 30, 2006

Kip Bowler
Gunlock S.S.D.
PO Box 24
Gunlock, Utah 84733

Dear Mr. Bowler:

Subject: Water System Violation – Water System #27005

Our records indicate your water system is in violation of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water Rules as follows:

You did not submit your 2005 4th quarter report for the Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule. As a result, the following violations apply:

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorine samples in your distribution system for October, November, or December of 2005. A minimum of three samples per week is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take chlorine samples with your Total Coliform Sample(s) for October, November, or December of 2005. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorinator readings at your chlorinator(s) for October, November, or December of 2005. A minimum of three readings per week per chlorinator is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

Tier 3 Public Notice:

Because your system has violated these monitoring requirements, you must notify all consumers within 1 year after you learn of the violation (R309-220-7(2)) or you may choose to include the notification in your annual Consumer Confidence Report. This public notice requirement cannot

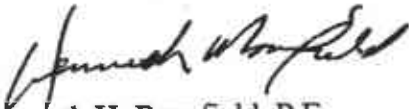
Kip Bowler
Page 2
November 30, 2006

be waived once a violation has occurred. A copy of the notice you send to each consumer must be forwarded to us within 10 days after issuing the notice (R309-105-16(2)). Attached is a sample public notice for your use.

If this letter is in error, please contact our office. If needed, we can delete this violation from your record.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call (801) 536-4200. Please reference your water system number in all correspondence.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenneth H. Bousfield".

Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Program Manager

KHB:mj

Enclosure



State of Utah

Department of
Environmental Quality

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER
Kevin W. Brown, P.E.
Director

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

November 30, 2006

Michael Wixom
Diamond Ranch Academy
1500 E 2700 S
Hurricane UT 84737

Dear Mr. Wixom:

Subject: Water System Violation – Water System #27088

Our records indicate your water system is in violation of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water Rules as follows:

You did not submit your 2006 1st quarter report for the Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule. As a result, the following violations apply:

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorine samples in your distribution system for January, February, or March of 2006. A minimum of three samples per week is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take chlorine samples with your Total Coliform Sample(s) for January, February, or March of 2006. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorinator readings at your chlorinator(s) for January, February, or March of 2006. A minimum of three readings per week per chlorinator is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

Tier 3 Public Notice:

Because your system has violated these monitoring requirements, you must notify all consumers within 1 year after you learn of the violation (R309-220-7(2)) or you may choose to include the notification in your annual Consumer Confidence Report. This public notice requirement cannot


Michael Wixom
Page 2
November 30, 2006

be waived once a violation has occurred. A copy of the notice you send to each consumer must be forwarded to us within 10 days after issuing the notice (R309-105-16(2)). Attached is a sample public notice for your use.

If this letter is in error, please contact our office. If needed, we can delete this violation from your record.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call (801) 536-4200. Please reference your water system number in all correspondence.

Sincerely,



Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Program Manager

KHB:mj

Enclosure

cc: Wasatch City/County Health Department



State of Utah

Department of
Environmental Quality

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER
Kevin W. Brown, P.E.
Director

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

November 30, 2006

Michael Wixom
Diamond Ranch Academy
1500 E 2700 S
Hurricane UT 84737

Dear Mr. Wixom:

Subject: Water System Violation – Water System #27088

Our records indicate your water system is in violation of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water Rules as follows:

You did not submit your 2006 2nd quarter report for the Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule. As a result, the following violations apply:

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorine samples in your distribution system for April, May, or June of 2006. A minimum of three samples per week is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take chlorine samples with your Total Coliform Sample(s) for April, May, or June of 2006. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorinator readings at your chlorinator(s) for April, May, or June of 2006. A minimum of three readings per week per chlorinator is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

Tier 3 Public Notice:

Because your system has violated these monitoring requirements, you must notify all consumers within 1 year after you learn of the violation (R309-220-7(2)) or you may choose to include the notification in your annual Consumer Confidence Report. This public notice requirement cannot

Michael Wixom
Page 2
November 30, 2006

be waived once a violation has occurred. A copy of the notice you send to each consumer must be forwarded to us within 10 days after issuing the notice (R309-105-16(2)). Attached is a sample public notice for your use.

If this letter is in error, please contact our office. If needed, we can delete this violation from your record.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call (801) 536-4200. Please reference your water system number in all correspondence.

Sincerely,



Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Program Manager

KHB:mj

Enclosure

cc: Wasatch City/County Health Department



State of Utah

Department of Environmental Quality

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER
Kevin W. Brown, P.E.
Director

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

November 30, 2006

Michael Wixom
Diamond Ranch Academy
1500 E 2700 S
Hurricane UT 84737

Dear Mr. Wixom:

Subject: Water System Violation – Water System #27088

Our records indicate your water system is in violation of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water Rules as follows:

You did not submit your 2006 3rd quarter report for the Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule. As a result, the following violations apply:

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorine samples in your distribution system for July, August, or September of 2006. A minimum of three samples per week is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take chlorine samples with your Total Coliform Sample(s) for July, August, or September of 2006. This is a Tier 3 violation.

R309-210-8(3)(a)

You did not take the required number of chlorinator readings at your chlorinator(s) for July, August, or September of 2006. A minimum of three readings per week per chlorinator is required. This is a Tier 3 violation.

Tier 3 Public Notice:

Because your system has violated these monitoring requirements, you must notify all consumers within 1 year after you learn of the violation (R309-220-7(2)) or you may choose to include the notification in your annual Consumer Confidence Report. This public notice requirement cannot

Michael Wixom
Page 2
November 30, 2006

be waived once a violation has occurred. A copy of the notice you send to each consumer must be forwarded to us within 10 days after issuing the notice (R309-105-16(2)). Attached is a sample public notice for your use.

If this letter is in error, please contact our office. If needed, we can delete this violation from your record.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call (801) 536-4200. Please reference your water system number in all correspondence.

Sincerely,



Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Program Manager

KHB:mj

Enclosure

cc: Wasatch City/County Health Department



State of Utah

Department of
Environmental Quality

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER
Kevin W. Brown, P.E.
Director

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

November 30, 2006

Wesley Slaugh
Dutch John
PO Box 193
Dutch John UT 84023

Dear Mr. Slaugh:

Subject: Water System Violation – Water System #UTAH05001

Our records indicate your water system is in violation of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water Rules as follows:

R309-215-13(2)

You did not meet your Step 1 TOC removal requirements for the third quarter of 2006. Your running annual average of 0.4 did not meet the required compliance value of 1. This is a treatment technique and Tier 2 violation. Attached is the required wording and a sample public notice. You may use the example provided or prepare your own notice. The bottom portion must be signed and returned along with a copy of the public notice.

Tier 2 Public Notice:

For your tier 2 violation, you must notify all consumers within 30 days after you learn of the violation (R309-220-6(2)). This public notice requirement cannot be waived once a violation has occurred. A copy of the notice you send to each consumer must be forwarded to us within 10 days after issuing the notice (R309-105-16(2)). Attached is a sample public notice for your use.

If this letter is in error, please contact our office. If needed, we can delete this violation from your record.

Wesley Slaugh
Page 2
November 30, 2006

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call (801) 536-4200. Please reference your water system number in all correspondence.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenneth H. Bousfield".

Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Program Manager

KHB:mj

Enclosure

cc: TriCounty Health Department



JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

Department of
Environmental Quality

Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER
Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Acting Director

December 5, 2006

Kip Bowler
Gunlock Special Service District
HC 69 Box 24
Gunlock, Utah 84733

Dear Mr. Bowler:

Subject: Notice of Violation Retractions for Water System #UTAH27005

The purpose of this letter is to respond to your December 5th letter regarding notices of violation sent to the Gunlock Special Service District. These letters involve the reporting of the chlorine residuals and disinfection byproducts data covering the calendar quarters beginning with the 4th calendar quarter of 2005 and extending through the 3rd calendar of 2006. With your December 5th letter you faxed the data covering three of the four quarters addressed in the notices of violation.

As result of receipt of this material it clearly shows that the system was in compliance with the monitoring requirements and the violation notices sent to you previously on November 30th are hereby revoked.

Regarding the open notice of violation covering the third calendar quarter of 2006, we note that you are currently in process of preparing that report and that you will be forwarding it to us shortly.

At this point I am uncertain as to where the break down occurred that resulted in us not previously receiving the data that you faxed to us. We will be searching our records to see if the breakdown is on our end and will be consulting with you relative to what we find. It is to our mutual benefit that we avoid the inappropriate sending of violation notices in the future. We appreciate your patience and understanding concerning this matter.

Sincerely,


Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.
Acting Director

Cc: Southwest Utah Public Health Department